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**SUPPLEMENT TO
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH
USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

1. The governor of Kirin is General CHOU Pao-chung (周保中), commander of the Kirin-Liaoning Military District, who devotes his time to military affairs. YUAN Jen-yuan (袁任遠), vice-governor of Kirin, is solely in charge of administrative affairs. The press reports that General HSING Shih-lien (邢士廉) [redacted] formerly of the Puppet Manchukuo Government, was appointed governor of Kirin are untrue. The mayor of Kirin Municipality is SHEN Yteh (沈越).
2. Most of the troops stationed in Kirin were poorly equipped guerilla and miscellaneous forces. Regular army troops were rarely seen in the city. There were many Korean soldiers as well as technicians among the Chinese Communist troops in Kirin. The discipline of the Korean troops was good and their morale relatively high. The number of troops stationed in the city was not known but it was estimated to be very few.
3. Local Communist authorities told the people that there would be no "Liquidation" or "Air Your Grievance" movements staged in the city for the reason that the Chinese Communist Government wanted to encourage commerce and industry in the city and that, in order to enrich the Communist-held areas, urban economy had to be developed.
4. Most of the shops were open but stocks, other than food, were insufficient. The "Trade Bureau", the sole Communist material control organ, had sufficient food stocks. Whenever food prices increased, a large amount of food would be dumped on the market to force prices down. Prior to the Nationalist withdrawal, food prices, such as rice and polished kaoliang, were so high that many people in Kirin could not afford to buy these items and were reduced to eating bean cake. Now, all are able to buy rice, polished kaoliang or millet. One catty of polished kaoliang cost \$280 (Communist currency).
5. The Communist bank, the Northeast Bank, issued its own banknotes which are also called "Tungpei Liu Tung Chuan" or the Northeast currency. The rate between the Communist currency and the Nationalist currency was set at 1 yuan Communist currency to 10 yuan Nationalist currency. Now, the use of Nationalist currency is forbidden in Kirin.

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6. The Hsiao-fengman Power Plant, which supplies Kirin with electric power, resumed operation on 18 March. Some small factories in the vicinity of Kirin were also in operation. The radio station in Kirin was also operating. There were two or three daily papers published among which the Kirin Daily, a Communist organ, was the largest; it is a tabloid size paper emphasizing local farming activities. Little war news, except for major Communist military victories, was published.
7. Arrivals from Harbin stated that electric power was being sent to Harbin from the Hsiao-fengman Dam since the early part of April 1948.
8. The Communist authorities grant special privileges to transportation personnel; they received better pay than other public functionaries and are better off now than they were under the Nationalist administration. This move greatly facilitated the repairing of the railways. The Kirin-Lafa (127-17,43-51) and Lafa-Harbin railways have been opened to public service. The Kirin-Changchun Railway had been repaired as far as Chiutai (125-50,44-08). Train service had been resumed on the Kirin-Meihokou (125-41,42-32) Railway Line and the Meihokou-Mukden Railway was operating as far as Chingyuan (124-55,42-04).
9. Several Catholic churches remained intact and their foreign missionaries were not imprisoned. The Y.M.C.A. was also intact. However, many Chinese priests fled for fear of being "deconverted".
10. The treatment of the Nationalists was very liberal. It was publicly announced that all Kuomintang members, members of the San Min Chu I Youth Corps, and those connected with the Kuomintang had to register with the local authorities; otherwise, if discovered, they would be subject to penalty. Public servants under the Nationalist administration could be reemployed if they so desired. HU T'ei-ch'ien (胡 德 乾) director of the Educational Department of the Nationalist Kirin Provincial Government, was captured by the Communists while traveling from Kirin to Changchun. He was released and is now staying in Kirin. There were no blood persecutions of the Nationalists in Kirin.

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